DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 226 876 RC 013 832

TITLE Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs 1982 Annual Report.
INSTITUTION Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, Phoenix.
PUB DATE Sep 82
NOTE 32p.; For related documents, see ED 197 932 and RC 013 160.
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *American Indian Reservations; *American Indians; Block Grants; Budgets; Cultural Background; Demography; Economic Development; Governance; *Organizational Effectiveness; Profiles; *Self Determination; *Technical Assistance; Tribal Sovereignty; Tribes
IDENTIFIERS *Arizona; *Havasupai (Tribe); State Tribal Relationship

ABSTRACT

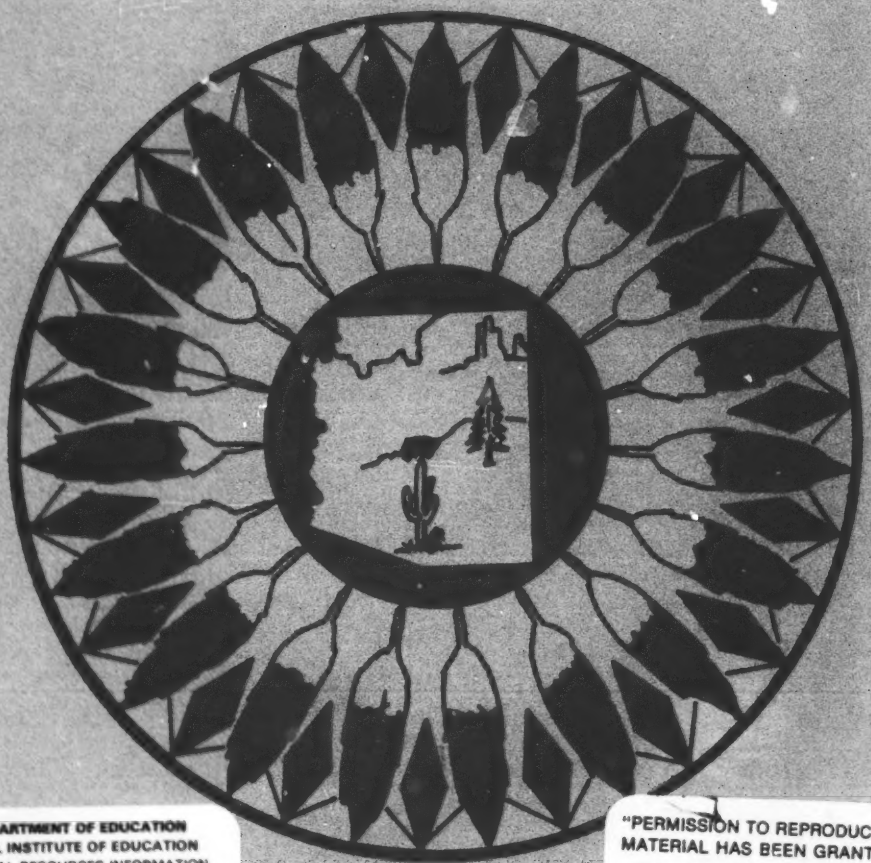
Designed to provide insight into the proceedings, transactions, and findings of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, this 1981-82 annual report reflects the Commission's efforts to improve communications, understanding and working relationships between tribes and state government to provide tribes with technical assistance. The report describes 22 projects completed during the year and lists 19 instances of technical assistance provided, as well as 3 publications, including a Tribal Directory. Named as highlights of the year are the commission appointments, the ninth Annual Indian Town Hall Conference on Indian self-determination and barriers to realization, the Commission's economic development business center proposal, and block grant program for Indian tribes. A financial report details allocation of the $124,000 1981-82 total appropriations. A profile of the Havasupai Tribe summarizes its historical background, culture, tribal government, tribal administration, community needs and concerns, economic development, employment and training, education, human resources, and health and social services. The report includes the Commission membership, a map locating Arizona Indian reservations, reservation population and acreage statistics, and commission meeting attendance records. (ERB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED226876

1982

ANNUAL REPORT



Of the

Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs

JAN 1983
RECEIVED
ERIC/CRESS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Diane C. Dunkerl

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

RC 01 3832

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Governor of Arizona
Executive Towers
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Babbitt:

It is with pleasure that I submit to you the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs 1981-1982 Annual Report. This report is responsive to the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona Revised Statutes.

The Annual Report is designated to provide insight as to Commission proceedings, transactions and findings for the purpose of enhancing the knowledge of those individuals interested in our Agency's accomplishments.

The reader should be cognizant of the critical issues facing the Indian citizens as well as the State of Arizona. The issues having an impact on our overall program as well as that of the tribes and state government are: State-Tribal Relationships: 1) Economic development and tribal resources need to be promoted in view of severe federal cut backs, thus improving self-sufficiency and unemployment. 2) Jurisdictional concerns need to be identified and resolutions worked out rather than costly litigation.

These stated issues along with others are being addressed by the Commission within budgetary limitations.

The Commission of Indian Affairs is the "official link between the tribes and state government" and will continue to act in a liaison capacity as well as provide technical assistance. During this fiscal year, the staff responded to over 6,000 telephone inquiries. This figure does not include the in-office contacts nor the written inquiries and responses. (It might be noted here, that we have received numerous inquiries from foreign countries.)

With the continued support of your office and that of the State Legislature, the Commission will continue to carry out its legislative mandates.

As evidenced by this report, we have endeavored to strengthen and encourage a sound Tribal-State working relationship.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER AMI - CHAIRMAN

Clinton M. Pattea

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd
September, 1982

FOREWORD

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs was established by the Arizona Legislature in 1953 and is operative under Arizona Revised Statutes Article 4, Titles 41-541 and 41-542 as amended July 15, 1964 and April 17, 1974.

A very important area of our responsibility has been to improve communications, understanding and working relationships between all concerned and we have diligently been working to this extent.

The Commission has sponsored nine (9) successful Annual Indian Town Hall Conferences and disseminated the reports on the following topics:

1st - "Arizona Indian Water Rights"
2nd - "Sovereignty & Inter-Governmental Relations With Arizona's Indian Tribes"
3rd - "Arizona's Indian Participation In The Political Process"
4th - "P. L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination And Education Assistance Act (Area of Contracting)"
5th - "Tribal Water Rights: Today's Concern"
6th - "Reservation School Districts"
7th - "Control Of Natural Resources"
8th - "State-Tribal Relationships"
9th - "Indian Self-Determination And Barriers To Realization"

Much of the Commission's work is done in the area of public relations, as this is a prerequisite for better understanding and in promoting working relationships that will benefit all citizens of this State. (The Commission staff has accepted numerous speaking engagements in an endeavor to enhance general knowledge as to Indian culture and lore).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal	1
Foreword	2
Table of Contents	3
Commission Membership	4
Map	5
Population & Acreage of Arizona Reservations	6
Meetings	7 - 8
Projects Completed	9 - 11
Commission Highlights	11 - 16
Financial Report	17
Special Profile Feature:	
Havasupai Indian Reservation	18 - 27
Appendix: Commission Resolution - Block Grant Program	28
Summation	29

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

(INDIAN MEMBERS)

ALEXANDER AMI (CHAIRMAN)----------HOPI

LEROY LEWIS (VICE-CHAIRMAN)----------PIMA-MARICOPA

PHILLIP STAGO, JR.----------WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE

DELORES SAVALA----------KAIBAB-PAIUTE

ROSETTA HUBBARD----------NAVAJO

EARL HAVATONE----------HUALAPAI

BURDETTE MORAGO----------PIMA-MARICOPA

(NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE)

YVONNE L. GARRETT----------PHOENIX

PAUL G. REES, JR.----------TUCSON

(EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS)

BRUCE BABBITT----------GOVERNOR

BOB CORBIN----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

CAROLYN WARNER----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

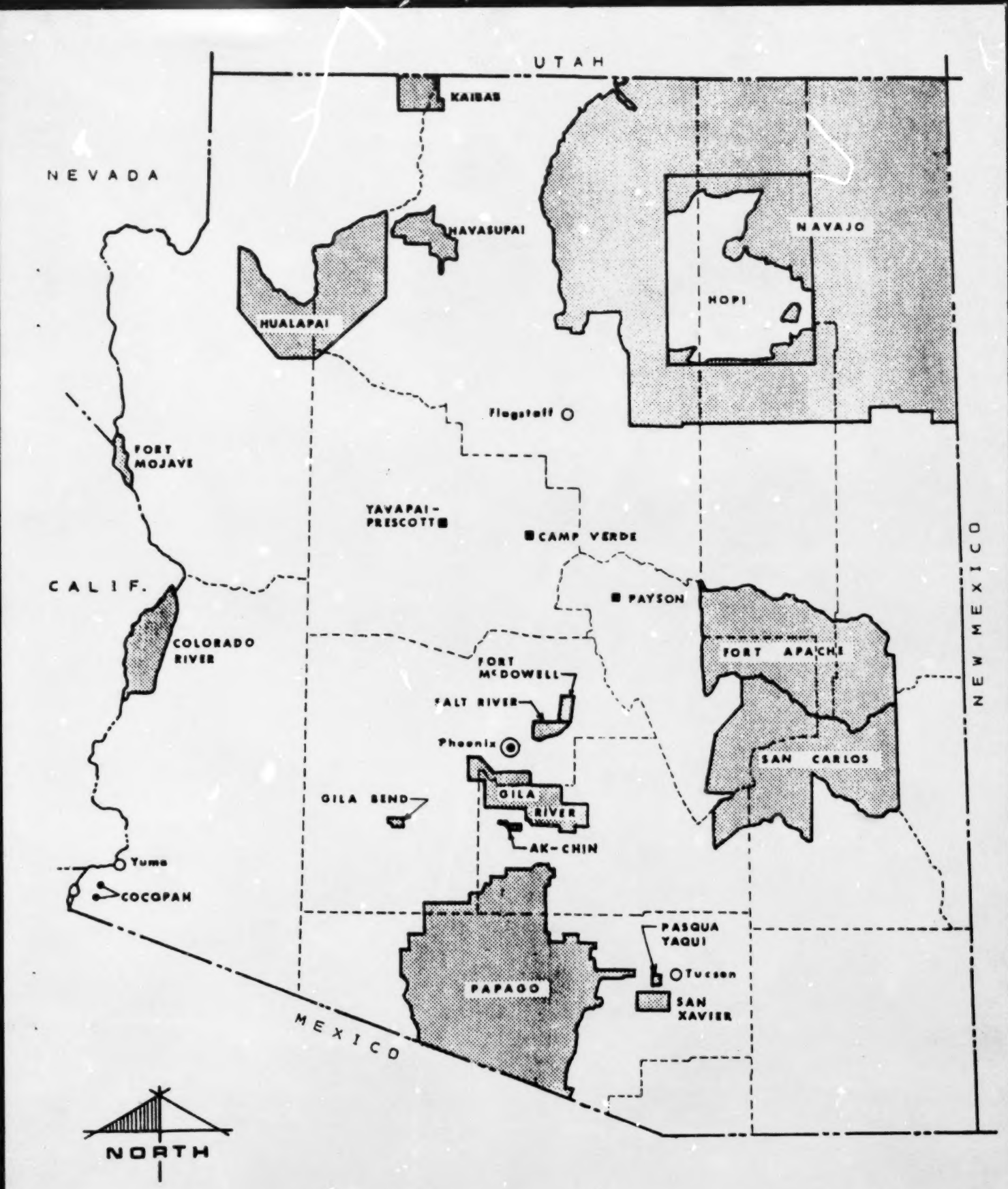
JAMES SARN----------DIRECTOR, STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES

* *

COMMISSION STAFF

CLINTON M. PATTEA----------EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TONY MACHUKAV----------FIELD COORDINATOR
DIANE C. DANKERL----------ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
ROSE ANN STELLHORN----------SECRETARY

1645 West Jefferson - Suite 315
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Telephone: 255-3123



ARIZONA INDIAN RESERVATIONS MAP

POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF ARIZONA RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	ENROLLED POPULATION	ACREAGE
AK-CHIN	Papago-Pima	389	21,840
CAMP VERDE	Yavapai-Apache	521	635
COCOPAH	Cocopah	835	1,772
COLORADO RIVER	Mohave-Chemehuevi	2,070*	225,995
FORT APACHE	Apache	8,100	1,644,972
FORT MCDOWELL	Yavapai	383	24,680
FORT MOJAVE	Mojave	700*	22,820
FORT YUMA	Quechan	1,500*	2,061
GILA RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	9,404	372,000
HAVASUPAI	Havasupai	475	188,077
HOPI	Hopi	8,439	1,681,626
HUALAPAI	Hualapai	1,117	992,462
KAIBAB-PAIUTE	Paiute	224	120,431
NAVAJO	Navajo	85,075	9,101,516
PAPAGO	Papago	17,651**	2,855,948
PASCUA-YAQUI	Pascua-Yaqui	4,772	202
SALT RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	3,364	49,293
SAN CARLOS	Apache	5,967	1,827,366
TONTO APACHE	Tonto Apache	67	85
YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT	Yavapai	73	1,409
		151,126	19,135,190

NOTE: These figures were obtained from the Bureau of Indian Affairs "Information Profiles Of Indian Reservations in Arizona, Nevada and Utah" dated April, 1981 plus the BIA Labor Force Reports.
The Navajo population and acreage is for Arizona only.
* The population figures include California for Colorado River, Ft. Mojave and Ft. Yuma, while the acreage figures are for Arizona.
** The Papago figure includes population for Sells (10,543), Gila Bend (760) San Xavier (6,281) and Florence Village (67).

COMMISSION MEETINGS

During this fiscal year, the Commission held two regular business, two special and one two-day Indian Town Hall Conference.

(1981)

July 24	Commission Business Meeting
September 11	Commission Business Meeting
October 28	Special Meeting (Sunrise Park Hotel, Ft. Apache)
October 28-30	9th Annual Indian Town Hall Conference "Indian Self-Determination And Barriers To Realization"
October 30	Special Meeting (Sunrise Park Hotel, Ft. Apache)

COMMISSION MEETING ATTENDANCE RECORD

July 24, 1981

(Members Present)	(Members Absent)
Leona M. Kakar, Chairperson	Rosetta Hubbard (Excused)
Yvonne Garrett	Earl Havatone (Excused)
Alexander Ami	Phillip Stago, Jr. (Excused)
Charleen Greer (Attorney Gen. Off.)	Paul Rees, Jr. (Excused)
Josiah Moore (Dept. of Education)	Delores Savala
Pat Schroeder (Governor's Off.)	Edmund Thompson
Eugene Joublanc (Health Dept.)	

September 11, 1981

Leroy Lewis	Rosetta Hubbard
Yvonne Garrett	Phillip Stago, Jr.
Paul Rees, Jr.	Delores Savala
Burdette Morago	Alexander Ami
Pat Schroeder	Sheldon Elman (Health Dept.)
David Rich (Attorney Gen. Off.)	
Josiah Moore	

October 28, 1981

Earl Havatone	Rosetta Hubbard (Excused)
Phillip Stago, Jr.	Yvonne Garrett (Excused)
Leroy Lewis	David Rich (Excused)
Burdette Morago	Delores Savala
Paul Rees, Jr.	Josiah Moore
Pat Schroeder	Sheldon Elman

October 28-30, 1981 (Town Hall)

Alexander Ami, Chairman	Yvonne Garrett (Excused)
Leroy Lewis, Vice-Chairman	Rosetta Hubbard (Excused)
Earl Havatone	Sheldon Elman
Burdette Morago	
Paul Rees, Jr.	
Delores Savala	

October 28-30, 1981 (Continued)
(Members Present)
Phillip Stago, Jr.
Pat Schroeder
David Rich
Josiah Moore

OTHER MEETINGS ATTENDED:

The Executive Secretary and/or Field Coordinator attended and represented the Commission at various Indian-oriented meetings such as: Minority Business Opportunity Committee; Phoenix Indian Center Workshop; Symposium on Tourism; Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona Planning Meeting for 1982 Program and other ITCA meetings; Phoenix Valley Leadership; Department of Economic Security Indian Advisory Council; County Realignment Legislative Hearings; BIA Relocation Commission Hearings/Meetings; Department of Economic Security and State Department of Health meeting with Papago Tribe; State-Tribal Agreement Study Group; National Indian Child Conference Advisory Committee plus numerous other Legislative Hearings relative to Commission and Tribes; Intertribal Earth Society; Indian Voter Registration Day at Salt River Indian Reservation; Block Grant Meetings (numerous); Phoenix Indian Center and various BIA meetings.

The Commission staff accepted the following speaking engagements: South Mountain Community College Classes; five (5) classes on Arizona History at Greenway High School and Career Days at Scottsdale Community College.

The Field Coordinator accepted a speaking engagement to discuss the Commission's activities and functions at KIKO Radio Broadcasting in Globe, Arizona and the Executive Secretary accepted an interview session at KZZP Radio.

The Field Coordinator escorted a group of Australian aboriginals on a reservation tour.

The Administrative Assistant represented the Commission at various meetings/seminars such as: Department of Administration - Personnel; Department of Administration - Employee Health Insurance; United Fund Campaign Drive; U. S. Savings Bond Kick-Off; Car Pooling; Budgetary; new AFIS Accounting System (Management Level and Support meetings); numerous Legislative Hearings; State Employees Credit Union Board of Directors and Credit Committee Meetings plus State Information Officers Meetings.

NOTE: Due to budgetary cut backs, travel to various tribal councils and other meetings was almost completely eliminated.

PROJECTS COMPLETED

#1 Annual Report (1980-1981)

#2 Block Grants 1981
Summary: Participated with the Department of Economic Security's Intergovernmental Operations Division and Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona in the initial study and research of the block grant allocation mechanism to the state and tribes.

#3 State - Tribal Agreement Standardization
Summary: Worked with the Department of Economic Security's Intergovernmental Operations Division and Inter-Tribal Council along with the Attorney General's Office in ascertaining the various types of agreements/contracts used by state departments in contracting with the Indian tribes in an endeavor to standardize a form.

#4 State Departments - Verification of Data
Summary: Per Commission directive, a memorandum was sent to all state department heads offering to verify facts and figures relevent to Arizona's Indian tribes in an effort to prevent incorrect information being used.

#5 Capitol Drumbeat (Summer)
Summary: This is a newsletter advising tribal leaders, commissioners and others of happenings in the state legislature and in Congress along with other matters of pertinent interest.

#6 Arizona Academy
Summary: When called upon, we provide various types of technical assistance in the development of program participants. The Commission's Executive Secretary serves on the Board of Directors.

#7 New York Commission of Indian Affairs
Summary: Provided technical assistance to New York in their efforts to establish a New York Native American Services Office.

#8 Indiana State Museum "Indian Affairs"
Summary: Provided requested copies of Arizona's Indian Commission statutes along with copies of P.L. 95-431 on American Indian Religious Freedom Act passed 8/78.

#9 Commission's Revolving Fund Legislation
Summary: Senate Bill 1275 introduced by Senators Hubbard, Alston, Gonzales, A. Gutierrez, Osborn, Turley; Representatives Peaches and Hanley was to establish a Revolving Fund to publish, distribute and authorize the Commission to charge a fee for our annual Tribal Directory. Due to declining state revenues, the bill failed.

#10 Capitol Drumbeat (Spring)

#11 NADSAT "Developing Financing Alternatives On Tribal Lands: A Lender's Perspective"
Summary: This preliminary report was developed by the University of Arizona's Arid Lands Studies Office and sent to us and others for review and comment. We requested copies be sent to tribal leaders, tribal attorneys and Commission Members and indicated a desire to attend a meeting wherein this document could be discussed.

#12 Commission Highlights (November)
Summary: This is a summary of Commission activities which is sent to Commissioners and others upon request.

#13 Capitol Drumbeat (April)

#14 1982 Directory Of State Assistance To Indian Reservations Booklet
Summary: The Commission cooperated with the Office of Economic Planning and Development in the formulation of this booklet.

#15 Navajo County Realignment Proposal
Summary: The Commission provided technical assistance in the way of research of data for Senator Arthur Hubbard relative to House Bill 2191 creating an Indian County.

#16 1982 Tribal Directory
Summary: This publication is a complete communications reference resource and the only one of its kind.

#17 Proposed Closure of Phoenix Indian High School
Summary: The Commission directed a letter in support of the position taken by Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona which adamantly opposed the proposed closure and listed the valid objections voiced by the tribal leaders. The office was further requested to respond in behalf of Governor Babbitt to a letter relative to this subject.

#18 Death Certification On Indian Reservations
Summary: House Bill 2237 sponsored by Representative Daniel Peaches passed and was signed into law 4/82. The bill provides that if death occurs without medical attendance on an Indian reservation in Arizona and a county medical examiner is not available, the tribal law enforcement official investigating the case, may certify the cause and manner of death. The Commission sent copies of H.B. 2237 to tribal leaders and tribal law enforcement officials and followed up by working with the State Department of Health Services relative to implementation of said bill and advised the tribes accordingly.

#19 Capitol Drumbeat (June)

#20 Frank Harrison - Harry Austin
Summary: The Commission assisted Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona in researching information and developing a Recognition Luncheon Event honoring the efforts of these men in the 1948 Landmark Court Decision which affirmed the right of Indian people to vote in the State of Arizona.

#21 9th Annual Indian Town Hall
Summary: The theme for the Indian Town Hall was "Indian Self-Determination And Barriers To Realization" held at Sunrise Park

Hotel, October 28-30, 1981. This conference report was developed and distributed to participants and others upon request.

#82 Minority Economic Development Business Center
Summary: The Commission applied to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Minority Business Development Agency for a grant to provide management and technical assistance to Indian individuals and firms in the area of marketing, finance, construction, management and other areas. The grant application is still pending approval/disapproval.

COMMISSION HIGHLIGHTS

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS:

The terms of Commission Chairperson Leona Kakar and Commissioners Edmund Thompson as well as non-Indian Member-at-Large Ms. Yvonne Garrett expired the first Monday in January, 1981.

The Governor re-appointed Ms. Garrett to another three year term.

Mr. Leroy Lewis (Salt River) was appointed to replace Chairperson Leona Kakar and Mr. Burdette Morago from Gila River replaces Commissioner Edmund Thompson.

Framed Certificates of Appreciation were presented to outgoing Commissioners for their years of dedicated service to the Commission and the Indian people of Arizona.

Ms. Kakar had the honor of being the first Indian woman to have been elected to Chair the Commission.

In January, 1982, the terms of Commissioners Earl Havatone (Hualapai), Delores Savala (Kaibab-Paiute) and Phillip Stago, Jr. (White Mountain Apache) expired.

In the selection process, names are submitted by tribal councils with outgoing members or with no representation on the Commission for the Governor's consideration. At the close of the fiscal year, appointments were still pending.

INDIAN TOWN HALL:

"Indian Self-Determination And Barriers To Realization" was the chosen topic for discussion at the 9th Annual Indian Town Hall held October 28-30, 1981.

Following each conference a report is generated and disseminated to participants as well as others upon request. As in the past, the 9th Town Hall was held at Sunrise Park Hotel and hosted by the White Mountain Apache Tribe.

Meetings are by invitation only and the number of tribal representatives, state, federal and local officials (both elected and appointed) in attendance averages 100 - 125 participants per conference.

Topics are chosen by the tribal leaders to be an area of importance at the particular time. Conferences have been held on the following subjects: 1) "Arizona Indian Water Rights", 2) "Sovereignty & Inter-Governmental Relations With Arizona Indian Tribes", 3) "Arizona's Indian Participation In The Political Process", 4) "P. L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination & Education Assistance Act - Area of Contracting", 5) "Tribal Water Rights: Today's Concern", 6) "Reservation School Districts", 7) "Control Of Natural Resources", 8) "State-Tribal Relationships" and 9) "Indian Self-Determination & Barriers To Realization."

The last Town Hall had the help and expertise of a sub-committee composed of Commissioners and others in the developing of the Agenda. The names of those volunteers are: Commissioners Yvonne Garrett and Pat Schroeder, Mr. Gordon Krutz, Mr. Paul Klores and Mr. Jerry Calnimptewa.

The Commission is appreciative of the concerted effort put forth by the above named individuals in bringing the Commissioners an Agenda for their finalization.

COMMISSION'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUSINESS CENTER PROPOSAL:

An overview of the project's history might be beneficial to the reader as this area of interest has been discussed since June 29, 1980 wherein Mr. Paul Klores brought to the Commissioners a proposal for consideration relative to the Indian Enterprise Development Corporation's functions in searching for another agency to house this organization's activities due to its failure.

Mr. Klores suggested that the Commission consider housing the project which would provide funding for individuals to be in the field ascertaining the basics needed for Indian businesses to obtain funding and then passing this information on to those interested.

The Commissioners directed the Executive Secretary to follow-through which necessitated numerous meetings with Ms. Liz Embry, Director of the Office of Minority Business Development in Phoenix plus others in gathering pertinent data.

In delving into the project further, it was ascertained that we had missed the closing date for applications which had been printed and published in the Federal Register.

Subsequent to a memorandum sent to us by the Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Minority Business Development Agency, the Commission wrote requesting further information and received a proposal packet but with a deadline of thirty (30) days for applications to be submitted.

The MBDA advised that a grant would be awarded to provide technical assistance to Indian businesses; as this was in accordance with previous Commission directives, the staff began researching and developing data for submission of a grant proposal.

The completed proposal packet was submitted to MBDA on May 21, 1982. A letter of receipt was received advising the Commission that our application had been received within the required time and that no further action was necessary. We were also advised that an award notification could be expected within a 45-day period after closingddate.

At this point in time, the award information is still pending. If awarded the grant, the Commission would receive funding to establish a Indian Business Economic Development Center which would provide management and technical assistance to Indian individuals and firms in the areas of marketing, finance, construction assistance and management; develop and maintain an inventory of minority vendor firms; identify qualified Indian individuals and firms and capital sources and to broker these capital sources to Indian firms.

An office would be established within a 30-day period (per grant requirements) and staff with four individuals, three Executive Consultants and one Inventory Data Specialist/Secretary. This project office will operate under the auspices of the Commission.

The initial term of the project is for one year with the possibility of a two-year extension if successful.

The grant would provide federal funding in the amount of $153,000, State In-Kind contributions of $17,004 in addition to $5,240 which would be collected in fees for services.

The project is aimed at offering top-notch, quality management consultation and technical assistance for Arizona Indian businessmen and toward that endeavor, we propose to hire the above mentioned professionals in carrying out the purposes of the MBDA program in Arizona.

At the fiscal year closing, the Commission was still awaiting official notification as to approval or disapproval of the proposal.

BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM - INDIAN TRIBES:

The Commission's Executive Secretary worked closely with the Department of Economic Security's Intergovernmental Operations Office and Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona relative to the block grant allocations mechanism to be used and how it will affect the tribes.

In the process, an audience was held with Governor Babbitt to discuss the distribution method and direct block grant funding to the tribes.

Governor Babbitt contacted the Commission seeking assistance in contacting Arizona's Washington delegation and others in urging their support for direct block grant funding to the tribes in Arizona.

The Commissioners at a Business Meeting developed a Resolution which was sent with cover letters to our Washington delegation and other officials working in the area of developing proposals for the block grant delivery system expressing our strong support for direct block grant funding to the tribes in Arizona. (See Appendix A for Resolution).

The Commissioners also expressed their gratitude to Governor Babbitt for his support of the tribes.

INDIAN INSPECTORS:

The Commission was asked for assistance by the Arizona Division of Mobile and Manufactured Housing Standards.

Through the Commission's efforts, working relationships were developed between the above mentioned agency and numerous tribes.

Many tribes are now taking advantage of the Division of Mobile and Manufactured Housing Standards offer to train Indian individuals to become inspectors on-reservation to assist in alleviating dealers from passing off poorly constructed and set-up mobile homes to reservation residents.

A line of communications has been established and the tribes know where to call when there is a problem relative to a mobile home and likewise the Division is working with the tribal officials.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:

The Commission's staff provided the following technical assistance and liaison services:

1) Arizona Academy (Board Membership & Liaison)
2) New York Commission of Indian Affairs (Program Development)
3) Navajo County Realignment Bill (Liaison & Research)
4) Phoenix Indian School Proposed Closure (Liaison)
5) H.B. 2237 - Death Certification on Indian Reservations (Liaison and Program Development)
6) Frank Harrison - Harry Austin Recognition Event (Program Development & Research)
7) Department of Economic Security and Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona - Block Grant Program (Liaison & Research)
8) Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (Board Membership & Liaison)
9) State/Tribal Agreement Standardization - Department of Economic Security and Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (Liaison & Research)
10) State Departments - Data Verification (Liaison & Program Development)
11) Native American Womens Association (Liaison & Research)
12) University of Arizona (Program Development & Liaison)
13) Office of Econcmic Planning & Development Coordination Network (Member & Liaison)
14) Scottsdale Community College (Program Development & Liaison)
15) Senator Arthur Hubbard (Liaison & Research)
16) National Indian Child Conference (Advisory Board Membership & Liaison)
17) Minority Business Opportunity Committee (Membership & Liaison)
Minority Business Economic Development Center (Troposed Progaam Development & Research)

18) Arizona Indian Alliance On Alcoholism & Drug Abuse (Program Development)

19) Intertribal Earth Society (Program Development & Liaison)

Clarification: The activity involving liaison means bringing parties together to discuss a mutual concern or perhaps the development of a program; information gathering, dissemination and distribution. The function of technical assistance mainly involves technical writing such as proposal writing in the areas of alcoholism and education as well as the drafting of organizational operation manuals, articles of incorporation, reports, and Indian organizational position papers, charts and the assisting in the development of operating budgets as directed by the Indian entity involved. Technical assistance also includes research and consultant services. These services are available to tribes, Indian-related organizations and individuals involved in the area of Indian affairs as well as state, local and federal governmental agencies.

PUBLICATIONS:

(Annual Report) The Arizona Revised Statutes require all state agencies to produce a Annual Report within 90 days after the close of the fiscal year. Copies go to the Governor and others in the Executive and Legislative Branches as well as tribal officials, libraries and others per our up-dated rolodex mailing list.

This publication's printing has been cut due to budgetary concerns, however, copies are available upon request while supply lasts.

(Tribal Directory) This publication is referred to as "The Indian Bible" to those in the area of Indian affairs as it is a complete communications reference source.

An attempt was made through the legislative process to establish a "Tribal Directory Revolving Fund" to enable the Commission to have printed and distributed adequate copies to people who have written in requesting copies. The legislation would have also given the Commission authority to charge for the publication those other than tribal or governmental.

Our appreciation was conveyed to the bill's sponsors: Senators Arthur Hubbard, Lela Alston, Luis Gonzales, Jones Osborn, Alfredo Gutierrez and Stan Turley along with Representatives Dan Peaches and Benjamin Hanley.

The above legislators plus individuals on the Senate Appropriations Committee made a concerted effort to have the bill pass, however, due to the fiscal note (start-up money) and the declining state revenues, the bill failed, but sincere thanks remains.

Here is just a sampling of comments mailed into us:

- "The Directory is great! Every bit of information one may need is at one's finger tips..it is concise and easy to read." R. Bell

- "We find the publication extremely helpful, thanks." H. Lee

- "This is a very informative Directory and we use the information often. Thank you for sharing." M. Toler

- "We think the publication of this Tribal Directory is extremely beneficial to those people who wish to do business with the Tribes. It should work to the Tribes' benefit." C.C. Pollen Co.

- "Again, I am deeply grateful and appreciative of your excellent work in organizing and compiling the full range of data in the Annual Report and Tribal Directory and for enabling me to up-date my research on Indians of Arizona." A. Marquis

- "The Directory is very useful and contains much valuable information." R. E. Kilgore

- "In the past years I have relied heavily on the Annual Tribal Directory published by the Commission in dealing with various Indian tribes and agencies throughout Arizona." D. Weaver

The demand for this publication is way beyond our publication means. We are unable to comply with requests coming in almost every day due to budgetary cut backs.

It might be noted that the Tribal Directory and Annual Report are sent to 170 universities, colleges, high schools and local libraries upon request. The Tribal Directory is sent primarily to those actively involved in Indian affairs plus the stated libraries.

(Capitol Drumbeat) These Newsletters are printed periodically to keep tribal leaders, Commissioners and others abreast of legislation both state and federal along with other information of particular interest. The Newsletters also contain such material as a Calendar of up-coming Tribal Events as well as Job Announcements.

All of the above publications are in addition to the Commission's Annual Indian Town Hall Reports. The last conference report being: "Indian Self-Determination And Barriers To Realization."

COMMISSION'S OFFICE RELOCATED:

We have moved to Room 315 (3rd floor of same bldg. Occupational Licensing).

The move was to accommodate the expansion of several large agencies within the building.

FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1981-82

Breakdown:
$124,000.00 Appropriation
119,070.10 Expenditures
$ 4,929.90 Reversion (Requested)

		TOTAL APPROPRIATION		EXPENDITURES		REVERSION	
71110	PERSONAL SERVICES	$86,700.00		$86,259.00		$ 441.00	
71500	EMPLOYEE RELATED EXPENDITURES (FICA, Retirement, Health, Etc.)	17,600.00 800.00 *		18,167.32		232.68	
72500	TRAVEL - STATE						
	72511 Mileage (Own Car)			1,670.60			
	72512 Motor Pool (State Car)			440.24			
	72530 Public Conveyance		8,100.00	79.19	3,860.03		4,239.97
	72520 Subsistence (Meals/Lodging)			1,530.00			
	72541 Registration Fees			140.00			
72700	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES						
	72710 Office Rent			4,206.00			
	72800 Maintenance & Repairs			398.37			
	73100 Office Supplies			392.12			
	73500 Communications:						
	Printing - Tribal Directory, Etc.		11,400.00	1,584.71	10,600.00		800.00 *
	Postage & Mailing Machine Base			1,964.66			
	Telephone			1,504.52			
	73530 Subscriptions			93.50			
	73630 Savin (Share Cost)			155.56			
	73700 Risk Management Insurance			300.49			
76132	CAPITAL OUTLAY - EQUIPMENT	200.00		183.79		16.25	
		$124,000.00		$119,070.10		$4,929.90	

Note: *$800 was transferred from Other Operating Expenditures into Employee Related Expenditures to cover a shortage due to inaccurate figuring.
Due to declining state revenues, all state departments were requested to revert 5% (We reverted approx. 4%).

SPECIAL PROFILE: HAVASUPAI TRIBE

HISTORY: Deep within the great fissure of the mighty and wondrous Grand Canyon lies a native community so engulfed in solitude that its very remoteness places it apart from scores of other American Indian communities in the lower 48 states. Relatively speaking, this little band of people experiences few of the many urban-like sounds, sights and other modern-day influences sensed by other Indian reservation people. Contrary to most other tribal settlements the Supai village has: no large buildings, a small housing project, only one main dirt road, no cars to speak of, few organized sports activities, loosely-structured community lifestyles and an atmosphere of quietness and unhurriedness.

The group of people inhabiting this isolated retreat is called "Havasupai" which is a native label given to them by their cousins, the Hualapai Indians. The word Havasupai means "blue-green water people" in the Hualapai language and very appropriately describes the traditional summer home of the Havasupai Tribe where the tribe is now headquartered. However, this centralized location of the Havasupais was not always so in the past. The aboriginal lands which these resilient natives occupied at one time prior to the intrusion of the Europeans, has been estimated at three million acres in western Coconino County. Studies indicate that the Havasupais have been sole possessors of this vast acreage "since at least the 12th Century A.D."

The Havasupai language has been traced to that of the Yuman linguistic stock which in turn was a branch of the ancient Hokan people. Based upon this language structure and bolstered by tribal tradition, it is believed that the Havasupais migrated in a northeasterly direction from a place near Blythe, California to the Grand Canyon and surrounding plateaus. This forced relocation may have been necessitated by Mexican unrest and conquest around 600-700 A.D. By the year 1100 A.D. Havasupai territory was well-acknowledged with trails, creeks and springs located by the Havasupais. Seasonal settlements were established in such areas as those along Havasu Creek.

Later however, while contemplating their ultimate destination, one segment of the Supai group decided to continue their migration for places toward the East while the remaining families chose to stay and await a spiritual sign to show them their fate. But seeing no sign, the people who stayed behind soon decided reluctantly to leave their temporary home. Portentously, just when the group began to depart, a baby in the crowd started to cry at the same time and when they stopped walking, the baby ceased to cry. This repeated incident was interpreted as a blessing and long awaited sign by leaders of the Havasupai people; their far-reaching journey had finally come to an end and they had found a permanent place to live.

After a prolonged drought occured in the plateaus around 1300 A.D. and water became scarce during the summertime, the Havasupai people saw the need to return to Havasu Creek where water and fertile lands were available to grow crops. Having spent the long, hot summer months in the deep Canyon, the Havasupais would lead the "Blue-green water" encampment after harvest time in the fall and climb their ancient Canyon trails back to

the plateaus where juniper wood for warmth and water from snow were in abundance; where game for food and clothing was plentiful and where wild plants, herbs and nuts such as pinons could be gathered to sustain their health and diet. Each Havasupai family had a designated winter site on the plateau where temporary shelters in the form of wickiups or hogans would be erected for the winter season.

Their winter treks oftentimes took them as far east to the mouth of the Little Colorado River, west to Hualapai territory and south to Bill Williams Mountain and the San Francisco Peaks. When the winter began to thaw, some Havasupai families would travel to visit with their Hopi neighbors to trade their baskets, buckskins, red ochre powder, ceremonial salt, sea shells obtained from California tribes, corn and mescal. Most times they would even take in the Hopi Bean Dances.

During the early Spring season when the weather seemed appropriate, the remaining families would return to Havasu Canyon to begin another planting season marked only by sporadic trips to the plateau to gather mescal, agave, "blazing star" seeds or yucca fruit to supplement their vegetarian-like meals. By September when most of the crops had been harvested, the small community would celebrate the occasion with a Peach Festival just as it does to this day. When the autumn weather began to chill and the days became shortened with the high Canyon walls limiting the days to five or six hours of sunlight, the native group would prepare for their annual return to the top of the Grand Canyon. Only a part of their summer produce would be taken along with them while the rest would be stored for future use in crevices or "chambers" along the Canyon cliffs.

This traditional cycle persisted through several centuries and continued with the arrival into Havasupai territory of the first Europeans from New Spain in the 16th Century. By 1598, the Europeans from New Spain had settled and controlled much of New Mexico and began to force their authority into what is now Arizona. A Century later Francisco Garces, a Spanish priest, journeyed to Havasupai lands with the aid of Mohave and Hualapai Indian guides. He went down into the Havasu Canyon where he visited with the Havasupai natives and was later escorted by Havasupai guides from the Canyon back to the trail leading to Mohave country. Little more was seen of the so-called "explorers" after 1776.

However, by the mid-1800's the invasion of hordes of Europeans into the Havasupai region was noted with the coming of soldiers, surveyors, settlers, prospectors, cattlemen and even Yavapai Indians who would make occasional forays into Havasupai territory. One such raid in 1862 involved about 200 Yavapais with whom Supai warriors battled and repulsed after a few days of fighting. Later around 1870, the Havasupais and Yavapais agreed to end all hostilities between each other.

During the latter half of the 1800's, the Havasupai people were imposed upon by various visitors to the area such as an Army expedition, a Mormon missionary, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and Navajos who sought refuge from Kit Carson and his raiders along with some Hualapais who attempted to escape forced confinement at La Paz on the Colorado River Indian Reservation. Despite the so-called "Walapai Wars" which took place between 1866 to 1869, the Havasupai unlike their Hualapai and Yavapai cousins, managed to survive the toll exacted by this three-year tragedy.

But this exception from coercion was shortlived for in 1880 President Rutherford Hayes signed an Executive Order creating a reservation five-by-twelve miles which included farm lands in Havasu Canyon. This order which was not fully perceived by the Supais was amended two years later by President Chester Arthur. The orders in effect usurped all Havasupai plateau winter homelands and were placed under jurisdiction of the Federal government. Suddenly, the tribal people found themselves driven away from and rejected by foreign intruders in their own native lands, as reported in the 1880's by a writer of a local newspaper. When Havasupai families complained about encroaching non-Indians on their aboriginal homesteads on the plateaus, Indian Service officials invariably ruled against the Indians. Even Wovoka beliefs and the Ghost Dance movement passed on by the Paiute Indians of Southern Utah did little to minimize the scourge being experienced at this time by the Havasupai people. New diseases soon befell this small band of Indians to such an extent that their population was significantly reduced from an estimated 320 in 1776 to 265 in 1886.

On February 20, 1893 a third President (Benjamin Harris) issued an Order dictating that the Havasupai plateau lands be set aside as the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, much to the dismay of the Havasupais. Although the Forestry Department exerted much pressure to discourage the seasonal use of the plateau area, the Havasupais continually returned to construct small dams and reservoirs and graze their livestock on the forest reserve. This practice was reinforced later in 1908 when the newly-created national forestry service began issueing permits to the Indians for grazing use. In 1906 the Indian Affairs Office initiated medical services for the people in the Canyon and in 1912 the Federal government finally got around to building a new school which was still in use by Indian children in 1975.

Fifteen frame houses were also built for some Havasupai families who agreed to pay for them, only to be used for storage purposes in the end. Meanwhile, native wranglers continued to make improvements on the use area known as "Indian Pasture" by constructing additional earthen dams.

After passage by Congress of the Grand Canyon National Park Act in 1919 the administration of Supai plateau lands was turned over to the National Park Service. As the Havasupais experienced it, personnel of the Park Service became even more hostile than the Forestry Department to Havasupai interests even though the Havasupais had strong advocates who frequently prevailed upon top Washington officials to facilitate usage or return of plateau lands to their original inhabitants. The Park Service ordered the tribe not to build any more dams and reservoirs and physically destroyed Havasupai camps on the plateau and told them to confine themselves to their summer homes in the Canyon where there was little wood. They were prohibited from picking pinons on traditional nut-gathering grounds. Except for several families living on a 160-acre plot assigned by Park Service officials, all native residents along the Canyon rim were eventually chased off in the 1920's much to the chagrin and indignity of the original possessors of these native lands.

By this time, the Havasupais had adjusted to a sedentary lifestyle in their restricted land base in Cataract Canyon and to a cash economy largely influenced by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the National Park Service. Although menial on the wage scale, jobs could be found by the Havasupais at Grand Canyon Village; women "as maids, kitchen helpers and laundresses" and men as dishwashers and busboys while other men worked as construction laborers on various projects in the area.

In 1926, the first telephone line was strung into the Canyon and a once-a-week mail service was established by way of the Grand Canyon Village rather than from Seligman. Presently, the mail truck runs from Peach Springs to Hualapai Hilltop three (3) times a week.

On May 21, 1931 the U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs held a hearing at Grand Canyon Village to review the plea of Havasupai leaders for the return of their land. Although the Committee quietly listened to the Havasupai people, in the end no action was taken to restore plateau lands to their real owners. Instead, President Herbert Hoover signed an order that Atlantic and Pacific Railroad lands (formerly Havasupai winter territory) would be turned over to the Grand Canyon National Monument.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT: Under the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 the Havasupai Tribe on January 13, 1939 ratified a set of Constitution and Bylaws which enabled the tribe to form a government recognized under U. S. laws.

Presently, the governing body of the Havasupai people is the tribal council which consists of four "regular" councilmen elected at-large and three recognized hereditary chiefs of the tribe who are selected by the remaining subchiefs of the tribe. Elections for Tribal Council vacancies are held on Christmas Day.

The powers of the tribal council are extensive and are similar to most powers retained by other Arizona tribes. The controls exercised by the tribal council include such powers as having the authority to: negotiate with Federal, state and local governments; choose and employ legal counsel and fix fees for such purposes; veto the sale, disposition, lease or encumbrance of tribal lands, interests in lands, tribal funds, or other tribal assets; advise the Interior Secretary of all appropriations or federal projects and to submit such estimates to the Budget Bureau and to Congress; manage all tribal economic affairs and enterprises; pass and enforce ordinances governing the conduct of tribal members; allow for the manner of making, holding or revoking assignments of tribal lands and interests; levy taxes and appropriate funds for public purposes; provide for the licensing of non-member hunters, fishermen, businessmen or others or their exclusion from the reservation if they are not licensed; establish law enforcement agencies; regulate domestic relations; remove or exclude from the reservation any non-member whose presence may be injurious to the reservation people; charter subordinate organizations for economic purposes; adopt resolutions consistent with the tribe's Constitution and Bylaws; regulate the tribal council itself and any other tribal-sanctioned entity.

The tribal council is ably assisted on legal matters by a tribal attorney who incidentally, was initially hired in March of 1974 to help push through Congressional legislation which would provide for the return of about 185,000 acres of Havasupai land seized by the Federal government. Some of the authority of the Council to carry out their powers must be reviewed by the Secretary of the Interior through the local Bureau of Indian Affairs agency which also advises and assists the tribe with governmental services. The BIA office also known as the Truxton Canon Agency is located some 90 miles away past the Hualapai Reservation on U. S. 66.

Tribal businesses administered by the Council include a tribal cafe, a small lodge for visitors, grocery store, tourism enterprise, stables and a

parking lot at "Hilltop," pack horses and mules, an elementary school, federally-financed construction, headstart, bilingual and housing programs, etc.

After the tribes forced confinement to their canyon bottom land in Cataract Canyon -- an area consisting of only 518.6 acres -- Tribal Council meetings would be held outdoors even in the bitter cold of wintertime until 1967. It was at this time that a longtime friend and benefactor of the Villagers helped solicit funds from the residents of Santa Monica, California to build a Community building in Supai Village. This project which included a library was accomplished with government matching funds and Havasupai labor.

1940-1950: Following World War II, the Havasupai began to adopt non-Indian customs: they moved into wooden houses and even painted them; they brought a tractor into their village for deep plowing and eradicating unwanted brushwood, and by 1948 had access to four electric generators which furnished current for electric lights, radios, a transmitter, refrigerators and a movie projector for showing movies on Saturday nights.

During this period when the Supais could no longer subsist on native plateau lands, winters in Cataract Canyon were largely spent by Kerosene light and cottonwood smoke, often interrupted by poor electrical service. When this occured, Indian families dwelled in the dark and cold for hours or days at a time. Now and then winter storms lashed at the Canyon and isolated its inhabitants from the rest of the world as it did in 1967 with a seven-foot cover of snow along the Grand Canyon rim. While food prices at the small local store were distressingly excessive due to high transportation costs, times became even more difficult for the average Supai family when extreme weather conditions made it practically impossible for delivery of groceries, except through the use of BIA equipment and National Guard helicopter flights into the village.

In October 1941 the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the right of the Hualapai Tribe to forfeited Atlantic and Pacific Railroad lands, primarily because the "Federal grant of public lands" did "not constitute an extinguishment of Indian occupancy rights." This decision of course, had wide implications for the Havasupais who had long sought the return of aboriginal lands between Cataract Canyon and plateau lands adjoining the Hualapai Reserve. Unfortunately, the effect of this decision was not applied by the Federal government to the cause of the Havasupai Tribe and nothing further was said of the forfeited sections claimed by the Havasupais; this, despite efforts by the well-known attorney on federal Indian law, Felix S. Cohen, BIA Superintendent John O. Crow and other advocates supporting Havasupai claims to the lands in question.

During 1946, Congress passed the Indian Claims Commission Act which enabled Indian tribes throughout the country to settle once and for all, all claims and complaints against the Federal government for lands or other property unjustly seized. Along with many other tribes, the Havasupais filed a claim under this act, but since the act did not provide for the return of aboriginal lands claimed, the Havasupais could only look forward to monetary compensation on a per capita basis despite protests by some members of the tribe.

1950-1960: Nonetheless, the Havasupais were not without friends who vigorously supported the tribe in its effort to regain native plateau

lands. Even the State of Arizona's Commission of Indian Affairs discussed possible legislative measures in 1951 and 1952 to assist the Havasupais in their battle to have their former holdings restored to them. However, this approach was scuttled when it became apparent that such an action might hinder the tribe's lawsuit filed with the Indian Claims Commission.

In 1955, the Bureau of Indian Affairs abolished the small Havasupai village school due to inefficiency resulting from poor attendance as justified by the BIA and "unwholesome moral atmosphere" attributed to the community in general. As a result, Havasupai children, age six and above, were sent to far off BIA boarding schools for nine months at a time. In desperation, parents tried appealing to public schools in the area to enroll their children and to the federal government for funds to build a school, but to no avail. Another relocation measure for adults began in the following year under the BIA's Direct Relocation Program which was associated by Indian people with the termination policies of the times. Some Havasupais made attempts at relocation to a large industrial area in an urban setting, only to return to their native homeland after experiencing much hardship and disappointment.

1960-1970: Probably, the darkest moment in any chapter of the Havasupai history came about in 1960 when Supai children were still begin shipped some 350 miles to the BIA's Fort Apache Boarding School. It was a time when the U. S. Park Service as a matter of policy, tore down with bulldozers, plateau shelters which the Havasupais called "home." Instead of carrying out its trust responsibility to the tribe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs flagrantly urged the Blue-Green Water people to leave what was left of their small reservation in Havasu Canyon. Outbreaks of violence, drunkeness and substance abuse occured more frequently and became an excuse at the annual Peach Festival which in former times was unheard of.

But the tenacity and wisdom of native elders and leaders of the tribe began to turn the tide of history for the Havasupai. Once again, the tribal council through formal resolutions passed in October 1962, called for the restoration of their rights to aboriginal plateau lands and did not want or expect financial compensation for these lands unlawfully seized. In September 1964, the BIA in a token gesture finally reopened the Supai Day School with only two grades. This meant that children eight years old or older still had to leave their Canyon homes for the far-off boarding school at Ft. Apache. Later, the Havasupai Tribe in 1977 would contract to operate and control the Day School which would result in additional grades being established for the youngsters. Currently, the school enrolls children in grades K-8.

In 1965, OEO (Office of Economic Opportunity) representatives from Washington, D. C. visited the Blue Green Water Community to introduce the newly established "War on Poverty" program and assess Supai community needs. In the following year, the Havasupais started their own Community Action Program targeted at developing community resources and setting up a Head-start Program. During this same year, the able Arizona statesman, Congressman John Rhodes also visted the Havasupais and became very sympathetic to their cause and demands for return of their ancient homelands. By 1967, Representative Rhodes had gained support of Arizona's third Congressman Sam Steiger, in the tribe's uphill battle to pursue restoration of their land through Congressional legislation. A bill to this effect was introduced by Congressman Steiger on July 30, 1968 but Congressional Committees did

not give serious consideration to the bill and no hearings were held that year. 1968 was also marked by the fact that the Havasupai people were finally allowed to vote in state and federal elections.

In a sudden turn of events, the Indian Claims Commission after some 18 years, decided to offer the Havasupais 55 cents an acre for their former land holdings of 2,257,728 acres. Largely influenced by their tribal attorney and BIA officials, the Havasupai members of the tribe voted to accept the cash settlement at a general meeting held on June 14, 1969. But it was not until September 1973 when Havasupai members would finally receive per capita payments of $651.37.each, and again in September 1982 when they each received $425.00 in per capita payments.

Meanwhile, National Park Service and Forestry Department policies continued to vacillate in opposition to the few Havasupai families remaining on the 160-acre camp on the plateau. Shortly after the Havasupai land claims settlement, the Park Service drafted "A Master Plan for Grand Canyon National Park" which included all Havasupai permit lands surrounding the 518 acres reservation. The reservation itself was not even identified on the so-called "Master Plan." Public hearings were held on the Plan during which the Supai Tribal Chairman resolutely expressed objections to the plan and again requested the return of Havasupai lands. Their counterproposals presented in August and September of 1971 only met deaf ears by Park and Forest Service authorities.

S. 1296: Spurred on by the meeting with Senator Barry Goldwater on January 17, 1973, the wheels of the legislative process to consider Havasupai proposals slowly began to turn once again. Two months later on March 10 Senator Goldwater introduced S. 1296, the "Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act." The next day, Congressman Morris K. Udall introduced a similar bill in the House of Representatives. Both bills proposed the return of some 185,000 acres of plateau lands to their original owners: the Supais. This idea however, was strongly opposed by environmentalists of the Sierra Club along with affected bureaucracies within the Department of Interior. A Senate hearing was held on the bill on June 20, 1973 during which tribal council representatives testified on behalf of their tribe's right and claims to plateau lands. But Senate Committees which conducted hearings on S. 1296 rebuffed the Indians' pleas and accepted the Interior Departments's recommendations for further study regarding expansion of the Havasupai Reserve.

The House bill amended and passed by the Senate was not heard until initial hearings were held on November 12, 1973. Both the Park and Forestry Services were opposed to any lands under their administration, being transferred to the Havasupai Tribe. Shortly after the hearing, the Arizona Sierra Club after much deliberation and meetings with representatives of the tribe, approved a resolution on January 16, 1974 in support of the Blue Green Water people. But on March 4th, the House Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation suddenly decided to reduce even further the acreage of the lands to be transferred through a proposed study. The next step would be a hearing before the full Interior Committee and then a House floor vote. Urged on by and with assistance from the Association on American Indian Affairs, the Havasupai Tribal Council sent representatives to the nation's capitol to visit with U. S. Congressmen and explain the tribe's position on the bill. Publicity on the Havasupai struggle through the news media helped generate national backing from sympathetic organizations and individuals such as President Richard Nixon who on May 3, in a reversal from the

administration's previous position, promised to urge Congress to endorse the Havasupai cause.

Finally on July 31, the Interior Committee voted to accept S. 1296 with the proviso that the Havasupai free-use area would be set one-quarter mile back from the rim of the Grand Canyon. Despite considerable opposition from national environmentalists' groups and procedural delays in the legislative process, the Havasupai lobbyists in concert with the Arizona Congressional Delegation continued relentlessly to counter their opponents' best efforts and dubious political tactics. On October 11, the Grand Canyon bill was presented to the full House of Representatives. After a lengthy debate on a key amendment which would permit the Havasupais to have their lands restored to them, members of the House on a recorded vote demanded by Congressman Rhodes, approved the amendment by a 180 to 147 vote margin with Arizona Representative John Conlan voting against the measure. Later, by voice vote, the House passed the entire bill.

But the battle was far from over. It was not until December when House and Senate Conference Committee members were chosen to work out compromises on their differences in the bill and on December 13, the conferees finally reached an agreement on the legislation. Amazingly, the critical provisions of the bill pertaining to restoration of Supai lands remained intact. Still, deliberate procedural manuevering by key Congressmen continued to plague final determination of the bill, but on December 18, the Conference Report was approved by both Houses at long last. A week later on Christmas Eve, S. 1296 was presented to President Gerald Ford who had until January 4 of the new year to sign the bill into law or let the bill die by "pocket veto." During this crucial period, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) recommended that the President veto S. 1296 while the Interior Secretary urged President Ford to sign the bill. Finally, on January 3, 1975 the President signed S. 1296 into law and a very important milestone in the annals of Havasupai history was recorded. Undoubtedly, this political triumph signaled the crowning achievement of the endurable Havasupai people and the culmination of their 66-year life-or-death endeavor against great odds, to regain an important part of their native lands on the Grand Canyon Plateau.

Ironically, while Congressional debate centered around the economist's definition of land as a source of Havasupai subsistance on the one hand and the conservationist's definition of land as a resource to be protected on the other, to the Havasupais the whole issue was one based on spiritual beliefs whereby ancient homelands simply were not for sale, exploitation, or apportionment to anyone. Time so far has shown this Havasupai reverence for land, to be the case.

Now that the tribe has finally settled the land issue, it is now seeking ways to improve its economy and social well-being with more government services and tourist dollars. For instance, jobs are needed for about 82 unemployed members out of a total work force of 219; income from tourism is extremely limited being derived mainly from camping and lodging facilities and children above the eighth grade are still being sent away to boarding schools. But with the return of plateau lands, the tribe is now planning to raise cattle and pursue other small economic development projects on the 185,000 acres. A paved highway from Peach Springs to Hualapai Hilltop has been planned along with improvements of a parking lot, packer station and corrals at Hilltop. 66 modern homes now occupy Supai Village and a multipurpose building with a restaurant has been operating since 1973. There are plans also, for improving the Community's irrigation system in addition to constructing an electrical power line through a commercial utility company.

The Tribe's natural resources consist of Cataract Creek which flows over four spectacular waterfalls called Navajo Falls, Havasu Falls, Mooney Falls and Beaver Falls. These waterfalls are downstream from the village proper and are a natural tourist attraction. But campers are cautioned by the Tribe to make advance reservations through its office, even when the sightseer walks the eleven mile trail down the Canyon. Horse rental and Indian guides are available of course, and helicopter services can be chartered if need be from off-reservation outlets.

Today, about 412 Havasupais out of a total enrollment of 475 members reside in Supai, Arizona. The people still receive most of their food, supplies, and mail by mules or horses. Farming is still an important factor in the lives of many Havasupai families, just as sweatbaths are to the menfolk of the Village. The health care system of the Supais has been improved considerably in the last decade or two. For instance, where once the tribe reported in 1966 that it was visited by a physician only once every 3 weeks and had no nurse's service from the Indian Health Service (IHS), the BIA reported in 1981 that medical services now available include a clinic, a temporary physician, health aide, and a Community Health Representative (CHR). And for acute medical cases, helicopters are used to evacuate patients to a hospital or ambulance. Additionally, short wave radio and telephone communications provide helpful exchanges between medical personnel at Supai and off-reservations I.H.S. agencies.

Much change has taken place in the lives of the Havasupai people in the last 50 years. But by comparison to many other tribes, this cultural transition has come about at a much slower pace. This rate will probably remain the same in the foreseeable future since there is very little room for growth or expansion and the village is surrounded by high canyon walls. But one thing is certain: whether this progressive trend is accelerated or not, the Havasupai will continue to determine on its own what course it will follow and where its destination lies. This matter is one not only of Supai survival, but also of pride, dignity and freedom of choice which all too often have been absent in the Havasupai past.

Perhaps this philosophical question on the past and future of the Havasupai people can be correlated with the words of Chief Black Hawk of the Sac and Fox Tribes who in 1832, stated:

> "The changes of fortune and vicissitudes of war made you my conqueror. When my last resources were exhausted, my warriors worn down with long and toilsome marches yielded, and I became your prisoner...The pathway to glory is rough and many gloomy hours obscure it. May the Great Spirt shed light on yours, and that you may never experience the humiliation that the power of the American government has reduced me to, is the wish of him who in his native forests, was once as proud as you."*

---

* The statements and views expressed throughout the above narrative do not necessarily represent the ideas or beliefs of the Havasupai Indian Tribe but are the expressions gathered from facts and figures of the following publications:

REFERENCES

- Dobyns, Henry F. and Euler, Robert C., THE HAVASUPAI PEOPLE. Phoenix: Indian Tribal Series, 1971.

- Jacka, Jerry, DISCOVER ARIZONA INDIANS. Phoenix: Arizona Highways, 1979.

- Griffin, John I., TODAY WITH THE HAVASUPAI INDIANS. Phoenix: Indian Tribal Series, 1972.

- U.S. Congress. House. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 93rd Cong., 2nd Sess., 1974, p. H 10436-H 10451.

- Goldwater, Senator Barry. "Does Tribe Great Injustice (Letter to the Editor), THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC, October 11, 1974, Sec. A, Page 7.

- Paya, Oscar. "Havasupais Seeking Return of Own Land" (Letter to the Editor), THE PHOENIX GAZETTE, March 8, 1973, Sec. A. Page 7.

- U. S. Congress. House. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 93rd Cong., 2nd Sess., 1974, p. H 12135-H 12136.

- Havasupai Tribe. CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS (Approved March 27, 1939). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1957.

- Wampler, Joseph. HAVASU CANYON: GEM OF THE GRAND CANYON. Berkeley, California: Howell-North Press, 1971.

- Iliff, Flora Gregg. PEOPLE OF THE BLUE WATER: MY ADVENTURES AMONG THE WALAPAI AND HAVASUPAI INDIANS. New York: Harper & Bros., 1954.

- Association On American Indian Affairs. "The Havasupai: Prisoners of Grand Canyon," INDIAN AFFAIRS NEWSLETTER, No. 86 (March-April 1974), Pages 1,2 and 7.

- Fried, Dayna Lynn. "Havasu Harvest: Cultivating the Canyon Floor" and "Spectacular Life Thrives In Land of Turquoise Waters." THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC, October 31, 1982, Sec. SL. Pages 1, 2, 4.

- Area Office of Program Analysis. "Information Profiles of Indian Reservations In Arizona, Nevada & Utah." Phoenix: Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1981.

- Citizens' Advocate Center, OUR BROTHER'S KEEPER: THE INDIAN IN WHITE AMERICA. Ed. Edgar S. Cahn. Washington, D. C.:: New Community Press, 1969.

- De Mente, Boye, ARIZONA'S INDIAN RESERVATIONS. Phoenix: Phoenix Books/ Publishers, 1978.

- Hirst, Stephen, LIFE IN A NARROW PLACE. New York: David McKay Company, 1976.

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOLUTION - BLOCK GRANTS

WHEREAS: the Republican Party Platform for 1980 included the statements: "the Republican Party reaffirms its belief in the decentralization of the federal government and in the traditional American principle and the best government is the one closest to the people..." and that "block grants...provide local government with the means and flexibility to solve their own problems in ways most appropriate for each locale...";

WHEREAS, the Commission of Indian Affairs believes that the present Reagan administration is intent upon following the principles expressed above;

WHEREAS, these concepts with respect to block grants are in accord with inherent tribal sovereignty, tribal self-determination and acknowledgement of the unique legal status of Indian tribes;

WHEREAS, various officials and representatives of the federal government are intensifying their efforts at this time in developing proposals for a system of distribution of block grants;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Commission of Indian Affairs hereby expresses its strong support for block grants being made directly to the Arizona tribes;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Commission direct its Executive Secretary to see to it that copies of this Resolution are sent to the Arizona Congressional Delegation in addition to other federal representatives of government involved with the development of block grant proposals.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly considered by the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs at a duly called meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, where a quorum was present when the Resolution was adopted and approved by a vote of 7 in favor and 0 opposed this 24th day of July, 1981.

/s/ CLINTON M. PATTEA
CLINTON M. PATTEA, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

LMK:CMP:TM/dd
July 31, 1981

SUMMATION

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs and staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well-being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreciation goes to the tribal leadership and council members for their continued support and trust.

We are grateful to the Arizona State Legislature for its continued support in financing our office activities.

With the present economy dictating cut backs affecting the Commission, local, state and federal governmental entities, we shall continue to encourage a cooperative atmosphere whereby negotiations and agreements can still be achieved without unnecessary and expensive litigation, however, we are cognizant of the fact that, there are some areas wherein litigation is inevitable.

The Commission is anxiously awaiting final word as to the approval or disapproval of our grant proposal to establish an Economic Development Business Center which would provide professional assistance to Indian entrepreneurs.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving social and economic progress on Indian reservations, however, we shall always be mindful that the Indian people should and must be involved in determining their own destiny, yet being cognizant of the needs and well-being of all citizens of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

CLINTON M. PATTEA,
Executive Secretary

CMP/dd